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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 1
                       EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
 2
                              SOUTHERN DIVISION
 3
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 4
                       Plaintiff,
                                        Case No. 15-20217
 5
     VS.
                                        Hon. Stephen J. Murphy, III
     D-2 BRYAN WATSON
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 7
                       Defendant.
 8
                                SENTENCING
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               BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEPHEN J. MURPHY, III
                        United States District Judge
10
                  Theodore Levin United States Courthouse
                        231 West Lafayette Boulevard
11
                         Detroit, Michigan 48226
                       Wednesday, February 22, 2017
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14
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16	EXHIBITS	
17		eceived
18	NONE	
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Detroit, Michigan
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               Wednesday, February 22, 2017
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               (Proceedings commenced at 12:50 p.m., all parties
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               present)
               THE COURT: Let's call Mr. Watson's case now if you
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     would, Mr. Parker.
               THE CASE MANAGER: Yes. The Court calls Case
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     No. 15-20217, United States of America versus Bryan Watson.
               Counsel, please state your appearances for the
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11
     record.
               MR. BUCKLEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. May it
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     please the Court, Michael Buckley appearing on behalf of the
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     United States.
               MR. FISHMAN: And Steve Fishman on behalf of Mr.
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     Watson who's in court.
               THE COURT: Okay. Welcome to both of you, and I do
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     see that Mr. Watson is here. Thanks, lawyers, for being on
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     time, and thanks to Mr. Fishman for your patience as we resolve
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     the other matter.
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               As everybody knows, we are on defendant number two,
     and Mr. Watson had a jury conviction on Count 1 of the First
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23
     Superseding Indictment and -- and he is now to be sentenced
     today.
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25
               The probation officer, Mr. Hampstead, has lodged an
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extensive report and there are objections. I don't want to be flip or -- or in -- not spend appropriate time, but Objection Number 1 and Number 2 from the United States were lodged almost in verbatim fashion in the first case and we had an extensive colloquy, and I would -- I would incorporate the discussion we had on -- on the government's objections to the Pre-Sentence Report from Mr. Hansberry's sentencing in this one. And as I mentioned, as a matter of law, I am declining to assess acquitted conduct in the -- in the sentencing calculations against Mr. Watson, but I should let Mr. Buckley say anything else he'd like to say in support of his objection.
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MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

The Court's approach is satisfactory to the government. We make the same objection for the same reasons stated at Mr. Hansberry's sentencing and as set forth in our Sentencing Memorandum. I understand the Court's ruling.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now, Mr. Fishman addressed those matters in his sentence memo, which I've read, and I suspect he's got not much to say because the decision went in his favor. But nevertheless, anything on government objection?

MR. HARRISON: I have nothing to say about the government objections. And I do have something to shorten the proceedings on my objections I think, consistent with what you ruled in the -- in the other sentencing.

THE COURT: Terrific. Terrific. Okay. Government Objection Number 1 and number 2 are overruled.

I have something that might shorten things as well, which is that Objections Number 1 through Number 6 come from Mr. Fishman on behalf of his client, Mr. Watson, and they are calculated to educate the Court and the probation officer about his differing version of the offense conduct and the arguments he wanted to make factually in support of his sentence request which were listed in his Sentence Memorandum.

Again, I would neither grant nor deny the objections, but I would -- I would say for the record that these objections don't affect the guideline range but indeed do state a different version of the offense than that that Mr. Hampstead prepared based on the government papers that were supplied to him, and therefore I would incorporate those objections as they're stated by Mr. Hampstead into the -- into the report, and -- and then the -- as I mentioned, the Bureau of Prisons and the Sentencing Commission will have a full understanding of what the offense conduct was according to the government and the objections to it according to Mr. Watson. Acceptable?

MR. FISHMAN: Great minds think alike. That was exactly what I was going to say, but I wouldn't have said it quite so eloquently. I would have had the usual stumbling and mumbling

THE COURT: I'm sure you would have said it even

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     better, so...
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              MR. FISHMAN: Yeah, I agree.
                           That's acceptable to you, Mr. Buckley?
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              THE COURT:
              MR. BUCKLEY:
                             Judge, I don't pretend to be a great
 4
 5
     mind, but I agree.
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
                           Yeah. Well, you guys -- you guys work
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              THE COURT:
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     hard, so....
              Okay. Let's go to Objection Number 7 then, and this
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     is the -- this is the financial issue. And paragraph 9, page
     28, Mr. Hampstead assessed a $916,000 adjustment as well as the
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     two kilograms of narcotics and upped the -- upped the offense
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     conduct, adjusted it upward I believe 14 levels on that basis.
              Mr. Fishman, what would you like to say?
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              MR. FISHMAN: I want to start by saying two things.
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     I heard the Court and I heard you again say that you're not
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     considering acquitted conduct.
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              THE COURT: Mm-hmm.
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              MR. FISHMAN: And I just wanted to point out, because
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     I listened very carefully to the Hansberry sentence, acquitted
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     conduct included not just the substantive counts, the
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     substantive Hobbs Act counts, but they also included the
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     conspiracy to distribute narcotics counts. And I heard a lot
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     of arguments from the government on various issues that kept
     referring to narcotics that were supposedly stolen, narcotics
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     that were distributed. I think the Court's ruling, the Court's
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statement that you're not considering acquitted conduct should
apply as well to any conversations about -- whether it was
Lamont Calhoun talking or Gary Jackson or anybody else because
clearly, as I point out a number of times in my Sentencing
Memo, had the jury accepted any of that testimony, it would
have been impossible for Bryan Watson to have been acquitted of
conspiracy to distribute narcotics.
         Obviously no one's talking about and we don't need to
talk about the substantive narcotics count that was accompanied
by the 924(c) count.
         But I do believe that the Court should restrict
itself now to what, in fact, the offense of conviction was.
I've followed exactly what you said about the conspiracy to
violate the Hobbs Act and that there had to be an overt act,
and I agree with the Court on that. But I don't think that the
government, consistent with your -- your ruling, I don't think
they can argue anything about drugs because Mr. Watson was
acquitted of anything having to do with drugs, both
substantively and in terms of the conspiracy.
         So that -- that -- I just wanted to say that to begin
with.
         THE COURT:
                     Okay.
         MR. FISHMAN: And then --
         THE COURT: Let -- let me interrupt briefly --
         MR. HARRISON:
                        Sure.
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-- because I -- I meant to -- I circled
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               THE COURT:
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     something and I meant -- I meant to do this and I -- I didn't.
     But -- but the Objection Number 7 dovetails with Objection
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     Number 9, and Objection Number 9 is page 9, paragraph 35, and
 4
     as I said, that's the -- that's the 14-level enhancement.
 5
     I -- I hear what you're saying in terms of acquittal on
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     conspiracy to distribute narcotics as it affects the jury's
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 8
     decision on Count 1. But just so we're clear, I'm -- I'm
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     interested in that argument as well as any other you'd like to
     make and then Mr. Buckley's response as to -- as to how he
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     believes he's not worthy of the 14-level enhancement for the
12
     $960,000.
              MR. FISHMAN: I'm -- I'm prepared to do it, and
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     you're going to hear something that's different than what you
14
     heard earlier.
15
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              THE COURT:
                          Fine.
17
              MR. FISHMAN: Okay?
              THE COURT:
18
                           Yep.
              MR. FISHMAN: My understanding of the law is the
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     Court is going to have to be convinced by a preponderance of
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     the evidence that that theft occurred before you'll allow it to
     be included in the guideline calculation.
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              THE COURT:
                           Yeah.
              MR. FISHMAN: In making that determination, this
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     Court, unlike the normal situation where it's a quilty plea,
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you can rely on the things you observed and the things that you heard during the trial.

So the first thing I would point out is that Mr.

Jackson is the only witness that claimed that, he's the only person that said that. Mr. Leavells was asked all these different things: "What did you see?" "Well, these guys wouldn't hug me so maybe I thought something." I asked him very simply, "Well, Mr. Leavells, where do you think they put the money, in their drawers?" And of course he didn't say that.

So it's really just the word of Gary Jackson. And the reason I suggest that is because the Court has every right, having heard the case, to base its decision on whether or not it's proven by a preponderance of the evidence through the testimony of Gary Jackson. You can begin with the demeanor of Gary Jackson, and you sat here, as we all did, and watched how he acted and watched how he behaved and watched him close to creating a mistrial, at least I had to make a motion; watched him engage with me for absolutely no reason, and the Court had to chastise, "Mr. Jackson, just answer the questions, quit volunteering things, quit doing things you're not supposed to do essentially." You have every right to consider that because demeanor, as the Court knows, you instruct juries on that, that the demeanor of the witness on the stand means something. And Mr. Jackson, with the way he chose to behave, which was totally

up to him, he, I suggest, has to live with that.

And the Court has the right to say, "Look, I watched him, I listened to him." The jury obviously didn't believe him because Mr. Jackson -- if the jury believed Mr. Jackson, Mr. Watson would have been convicted of conspiracy to distribute narcotics because Jackson repeatedly claimed that they were in it together and narcotics were here and narcotics were there. When you couple that with the fact that you observed how he behaved, there's no reason to believe him about anything after his name.

Number two, you have to recall, and it's significant, it's really significant, that Mr. Jackson along with Mr. Tucker and Mr. Turner, Mr. Jackson conceded that he participated in a conspiracy to obstruct justice in Recorder's Court. He conceded that he had conversations, he was instructing people as to how to testify. That also should say something to the Court about the credibility of the one witness upon whose testimony this allegation is based. Anybody that's willing to do that, what — what worth is there to their testimony?

If he were presented as a defense witness and Mr. Buckley had what we had from tapes of his own phone -- and keep in mind those tapes were his phone -- and you had tapes of him talking to various people, plotting how they're going to mess over a guy who they had something against by conspiring to charge this man with whatever it was, I can't recall, something

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about shooting or something, that tells you something about
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     what he thinks of the oath and what he thinks of the Court
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     proceeding, and I think the Court should consider that as well.
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              THE COURT:
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                         Okay.
                            Then we have to talk about -- and Mr.
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              MR. FISHMAN:
     Buckley and I obviously have a huge disagreement on it -- we
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     have to talk about the testimony of former Chief Godbee.
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     brought up in my sentencing memo that Chief Godbee directly
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     contradicted him. Mr. Buckley said that he corroborated him.
     In my supplemental memo, which I filed I think last week,
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     hopefully the Court had --
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                           I got it, yes, mm-hmm.
              THE COURT:
              MR. FISHMAN: -- I said that was an astonishing
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     assertion, and here's why. It's an astonishing assertion
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     because Mr. Godbee testified clearly, clearly -- and I'm not
     denying that Mr. Buckley made some suggestions, as good lawyers
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     do, on cross-examination, but he clearly said, "I went to this
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     meeting because Derrick Coleman set it up. I had the meeting
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     with the guy. What the guy wanted was he wanted to get paid
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     quickly. He never said a word about theft, he never said a
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     word about diversion of money, and if he had done that, I would
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     have obviously launched an investigation." And that's
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     completely contradictory, not to the -- whether or not the
     theft occurred, but the Court has to consider credibility.
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               Jackson sat here in court with his hand up in the air
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and he told you and the jury that he had his meeting with —
that he called up Derrick Coleman and either he's going to meet
with the chief or he's going to call Bingo, which I found a
little bit hilarious, as I indicated in my sentencing memo,
because I thought only the ball players called him Bingo. But
in any event, and he made it very clear, "And I went in there
and I threatened the chief and if they don't do something and I
don't get my money, I'm going to the press," blah-blah-blah.

And here comes a witness with no reason to lie, I mean nobody said that he's friends with Officer -- with Bryan Watson or David Hansberry, and he tells you what really makes sense, Judge, I mean it really makes sense. Chief Godbee, I never heard -- I know he had to step down for some relationship he had with a female, but I've never heard anybody say he was involved in crookery or anything of that nature. And for him to come in and under oath say, "Look, this is what happened," there's reason for you to believe that because why would he have not launched an investigation? If the informant who is there is telling him, "Hey, something funny went on, they stole money, I got screwed," or whatever he says, there's no reason why Chief Godbee wouldn't have launched an investigation. The fact that he did not is circumstantial evidence at least that what he meant and what he was saying was that Jackson never raised that issue, and the only thing Gary Jackson wanted was to get paid quickly.

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Mr. Buckley raised an issue in his response that,
well, you know, the chief says it's the only time he met with
an -- with an informant. Well, that makes sense.
                                                   The Court
heard voluminous testimony, saw pictures of the -- the crowd of
police officers around the money. This was a big deal.
There's no doubt it was a big deal.
         And so it's -- and -- and you heard testimony not
just from Mr. Godbee but also from a couple of the police
officers that were higher up the food chain, couple of females,
I can't remember who, that when it got to a certain level, only
the chief can approve it. So that -- there's nothing odd to me
about the chief being the one who did the approving or the
chief meeting with the guy because he knows Derrick Coleman,
and Coleman asked him to meet and he meets with him. So that's
another issue.
         The -- the final issue -- and I agree with the Court,
you -- when you asked Mr. Harrison something about Exhibit 1,
Exhibit 1 in my memo -- and I knew before the Court ruled -- I
think you may have had to rule because I think Mr. Harrison
wanted to bring it in -- the IA, the Internal Affairs report
clearly wasn't admissible in front of the jury, clearly,
there's no doubt about it. We didn't bring it up, I didn't
talk about it and it didn't get admitted.
         But it's definitely something that the Court can
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consider for this reason. I'm not saying that the Court has to

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say, well, the IA report standing alone shows that there was no
crookery with respect to the seizure. But standing along with
all the other things, you have the right to consider the fact
that Internal Affairs, which the testimony showed certainly was
at least involved in the investigation of these defendants,
they didn't have any reason to try to cover for Mr. Watson.
They were part and parcel of the government's investigation.
And that's a pretty lengthy report; I think it's 17 or
18 pages.
         And if you look at what -- I think it's Detective
Sergeant Lever, Lever, L-E-V-E-R I think it was --
         THE COURT:
                     Yep.
         MR. FISHMAN: -- look at all the people he
interviewed and look at all the work that they did, and they
wound up with a conclusion that it was unfounded. That doesn't
control the Court's decision, I'm the first to agree with that,
but it's another piece of evidence to show that whatever else
it is that -- whatever Gary Jackson says, it's not corroborated
by anything else.
         And that's why I think -- I think that -- that in
terms of the test, if the test is preponderance of the evidence
and the Court were sitting listening to Gary Jackson in a civil
case claim anything, would you have been able to make a
finding, "Well, yeah, I'm going to find certain facts based on
that guy's testimony"? And I suggest that you wouldn't, and
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that's basically my argument with respect to the 14 points.
         THE COURT: All right. Well -- well, let me -- let
me try to engage something a little broader here. My overall
sense, based on the -- the evidence at the trial, was that --
was -- was that Officer Watson was -- he was not the master,
mastermind, he was not the leader.
                                    To a certain extent I
believe he reported to his boss who was Sergeant Hansberry.
Now, now, what I believe is really irrelevant, but what I --
what I -- what I'm saying is I -- I think a reasonable view of
the evidence in the case would support that.
         Now, the question I would have for you is if that's
true and if I made a finding based on the testimony of Jackson,
the corroborating factors, including the tape, the other
evidence that the government put in at trial on the -- on the
$916,000, which I think I did in sentencing Hansberry, then the
question would become is there -- is there any way that the
relationship or the facts of the seizure that occurred with
that truck on July 26th, 2010 would get Mr. Watson out of the
application of this particular enhancement? Do you understand
my question?
         MR. FISHMAN: I understand it exactly, and I see two
      Number one, nobody, not even Gary Jackson, said that
Bryan Watson was the thief. He said there was more money and
he was entitled to more money.
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The testimony from Leavells was -- and I don't

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remember the two officers' names; it might have been Napier and
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     Tourville.
              THE COURT: Right.
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                             If the Court recalls, remember he --
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              MR. FISHMAN:
     he -- he -- he said, "Well, they looked funny, they wouldn't
 5
     hug me."
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 7
              THE COURT:
                          Right.
              MR. FISHMAN: But that wasn't Bryan Watson either.
 8
 9
              THE COURT: Right.
              MR. FISHMAN: And, in fact, there's no testimony
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     about Mr. Watson being involved in the seizure, the counting or
12
     anything else.
              So I guess that would be my response to that, that
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     even if the Court were to find that there was sufficient
14
     evidence to consider the money towards the quidelines, that
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     either you could not make that finding as to Mr. Watson, or I
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     suppose the Court could grant a variance in a certain way. I
17
     mean he -- he's there, and if you're going to hold him liable
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     in -- to some extent, I just don't see where the evidence was
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     that said Bryan Watson was part of it.
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               THE COURT: Part of the problem is that he was in
     the -- the trailer or the van or whatever it was when -- when
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     Jackson taped -- and -- and I don't have a complete
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recollection, although Mr. Buckley was kind enough to submit

the transcript of -- I'm confident they never spoke of a

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million dollars or $916,000 or -- or that -- that -- that sort
of thing. I remember they talked a lot about things going
forward and how it was to work.
         But -- but anyway, what else would you like to say on
Objection 7 and 9?
         MR. FISHMAN: I just wanted to I think correct the
        I think -- I think you were talking about the tape that
was made in the hotel room when Mr. Jackson received the
250,000 from the city, is that -- is that what you're talking
about, that conversation?
         THE COURT: He made his own tape of the --
         MR. FISHMAN: Right.
         THE COURT: Yeah.
         MR. FISHMAN: But I think it was in a hotel room
rather than inside of a van, and I think Mr. Buckley agrees
with that.
         THE COURT: I'm sorry. I thought it was like in --
in a vehicle or something.
         MR. FISHMAN: I don't know. You know, you have the
tape. You have the transcript rather. We heard the tape.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. FISHMAN: Ninety-five percent of the conversation
is Mr. Hansberry and -- and Mr. Jackson. I don't think that
that conversation in and of itself makes Mr. Watson part of any
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theft, even if there was a theft and even if the Court finds by

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a preponderance there's a theft.
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So other than the -- the list of things I think that challenges the credibility of Mr. Jackson and my comments about there being really nothing that says that Mr. Watson was a part of it -- in fact, you know, Judge, I don't think, and maybe Mr. Buckley will correct me, I don't think there was any testimony at all as to what position Mr. Watson was in when the truck was stopped and the money was taken. I know for sure he wasn't in the truck because I know it was those other two officers because Leavells said so. But I don't know that there was any testimony that said he was on surveillance or he was -- who knows where he was. There was nothing that said he was part of that.

THE COURT: The hotel conversation did not occur the same day as the seizure.

MR. FISHMAN: No, no.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. FISHMAN: In fact, it's not just not the same day. Remember that the seizure occurs, the money's counted and all the brouhaha is made, and then he goes to see Chief Godbee, and after that is -- is the -- is the hotel.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. FISHMAN: That's my argument as to why it shouldn't be applied as to Mr. Watson.

THE COURT: Okay. Now it's Mr. Buckley's turn.

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MR. BUCKLEY:
                            Thank you, Your Honor.
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              And Mr. Fishman has covered a lot of ground. I think
     that, first of all, I'd like to talk about Exhibit 1, which the
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     defendants both appended to their Sentencing Memoranda, and
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     it's the Internal Affairs investigation report. And, Judge,
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     it's a little misleading and I'll tell you why.
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                                                       The Internal
     Affairs investigation referred to did not relate to the theft
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     of the nearly $1 million in -- in July of 2010.
                                                      That report
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     was restricted solely to the shrinkage from the money that
     Hansberry, et al brought into the system and was ultimately
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     deposited. If the Court will recall, Gary Jackson has always
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12
     maintained that it was $3 million.
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              THE COURT: Right.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: His testimony was corroborated in
     various ways. Hansberry reported a loan, having found a tally
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     sheet in the cab of a truck when money was seized, that said
     2.3 million, but when he brought it to the station, it was only
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     2.1 million.
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              THE COURT: Right.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: And by the time it was deposited at the
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     bank, it was only 2.084 million.
22
              THE COURT: Right.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: And that report that the defendants
24
     have submitted refers only to that shrinkage. At that time the
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     IA didn't even know about the $1 million theft. And -- and
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that shrinkage is important because Chief Godbee on the stand
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     when I cross-examined him -- Mr. Godbee, he's no longer the
     chief, let's get that clear -- Mr. Godbee said that had he
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     known about that shrinkage, it would have caused him grave
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     concern, that's what he said. He said he wasn't aware of it,
 5
     and if he had been, it would have caused him grave concern.
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 7
               THE COURT: You -- you're talking the shrinkage of
 8
     $15,370?
 9
              MR. BUCKLEY: Yes, sir.
10
              THE COURT: Yeah, okay.
11
              MR. BUCKLEY: Yep. And more --
              THE COURT: Go ahead.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Go ahead.
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              THE COURT: No, you go ahead.
              MR. BUCKLEY: No. I'm simply saying he -- he said he
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16
     wasn't even aware of it.
              But -- but the -- the point I'm making, Your Honor,
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     is that that report had nothing to do with the $1 million
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             The defendant -- one of the defendants put in their
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     Sentencing Memorandum that -- that the defendants were
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     exonerated with this stuff. Not even close to being accurate.
22
     That report dealt only with the shrinkage of $15,000.
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              With -- with regard to Mr. Godbee's testimony, Your
     Honor, you know, if there was one thing, if there was one
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     aspect to Gary Johnson's (sic) testimony that seemed at all
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incredible it was that the chief of police of the City of
Detroit would meet with him and an NBA Hall of Famer in a
restaurant in the suburbs to talk about his getting a reward.
         And I was astonished when Mr. Fishman called him as a
witness, him being Mr. Godbee, because Mr. Godbee did largely
corroborate what Gary Jackson said. Gary Jackson said, "I
wanted a meeting." He got a meeting. He said, "I met him out
at a restaurant in Oakland County." That's what Mr. Godbee
said. Mr. Godbee said they met in a curtained-off area.
         The only place where their testimony differed, Mr.
Godbee's and Mr. Jackson's, was that Mr. Jackson told him, "I'm
tired of waiting, and if I don't get my money, I'm going to go
to the mayor and I'm going to report this." Mr. Godbee didn't
recall that. Now, I thought I was at the Watergate hearings.
He didn't recall that. He didn't recall any reference to Mr.
Jackson going to the mayor, but he didn't deny it either.
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So Mr. Fishman and I, you know, clearly will never agree on how that testimony operated in open court.

THE COURT: Right.

said, "That's not my recollection."

MR. BUCKLEY: But, Judge, quite frankly, Mr. Fishman says that the jury rejected Gary Jackson's testimony. To the contrary, they erased it. They accepted it and that's why they found the defendant guilty of the most serious count contained in the indictment.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BUCKLEY: Their verdict was clearly a compromise, Judge, and I'm not going to get into that, but it was clearly a compromised verdict, it was a windfall for the defendants, but they did come back with the most serious count and convicted.

And if the Court will recall, their question, after deliberating for a very short time, was, "If we find guilty on Count 1, do we need to find guilty on any other count?" The response, the answer by the Court was correct, no, and that's precisely what they did.

But anyway, Your Honor, I respectfully suggest that Gary Jackson's testimony was credible. The Court had the opportunity to see him on the stand. And I understand Mr. Fishman's frustration with Gary Jackson. Gary Jackson is an individual who's a strong individual, he's charismatic, and I could see how Mr. Fishman was frustrated with his inability to get Mr. Jackson to make concessions that Mr. Jackson didn't believe were true.

So in any event, Judge, I think there's more than enough evidence. And the last thing, Judge, is that I think it's accurate that Mr. Watson -- let me say this. He was convicted of conspiracy. We don't need to prove that he went up into the cab of that truck and took that money out. He was convicted of conspiring with Mr. Hansberry.

And if the Court would look at that recording of the

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meeting between Gary Jackson and Hansberry in the hotel room,
at one point Hansberry says, "Look, if you or your people get
arrested doing drug dealing, I'm going to come and get you.
Who else can give you that?" And Jackson says, "He just -- he
was already telling me that." He was referring to Mr. Watson.
And Mr. Watson says, and it's in the transcript, "I told you
so, I already told you that." And then at the very end of that
meeting after Hansberry leaves, Watson whispers to Jackson,
"Look, one of the things we're going to do," and I'm
paraphrasing, "is use dummy kilos, and I -- I can show you how
to do that." So he was very much involved in this and he was
very much involved in sharing the proceeds of the close to a
million dollars stolen.
         MR. FISHMAN: Judge, may -- may I respond briefly to
that?
         THE COURT: Of course.
         MR. FISHMAN: Okay. Number one, I agree with respect
to the IA report. It was the sixth thing I brought up as to
why you shouldn't believe Mr. Jackson. I agree they weren't
confronted with an allegation of theft from Jackson. Why?
Because Jackson never made the allegation. It's consistent
with what I'm arquing about Mr. Godbee. Jackson never alleged
it to anybody other than himself and hollering to Hansberry
about it. He never made the allegation. That's why it wasn't
investigated. And the Court can see what they were
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investigating was why was the count off? It turned out the machines were lousy, if I remember, that was their conclusion.

But more importantly, unusually for Mr. Buckley who's got as sharp a mind a mind as anybody I've ever had cases with, he didn't really answer your question as to why Mr. Watson should be held accountable for this \$916,000. He talked about other things, but there isn't any evidence in the record that says that he was part of the theft itself, as the Court knows, or that he at some point in time got any of the money. So therefore the Court could rule, as you did in the last case and yet still rule, that it doesn't apply to Officer -- to Mr. Watson, which is 14 points. So that's -- that's the end of it.

MR. BUCKLEY: Judge, if I could respond briefly, and you know, we could go round and round, but the fact of the matter is that supposedly Officer Leavells was to control Gary Jackson, but Officer Watson was very much involved in that.

And — and the testimony of Gary Jackson was that after he provided the tip, after the truck was stopped, he went to a hotel room where he was waving a brown paper bag with \$300,000 in it, the ten percent that it was Officer Watson who promised him. Because if the Court will recall, Jackson didn't even meet Hansberry until the meeting in the hotel room when he was brought the premium payment, and — and that was in August of 2010. So Mr. Watson was very much involved in this.

And Mr. Jackson testified that when the money was

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seized and he's in the hotel room waiting for his skimmed money
off the top promised to him, ten percent, by Mr. Watson who
knew it was 3 million, Mr. Watson was in the background saying,
"We're sweet." And then Mr. Watson said, "Ask Jackson if the
money is serialized." He was very much involved in this.
         THE COURT:
                    Okay.
         MR. BUCKLEY:
                       Shortly after that, Mr. Jackson got a
second call from Mr. Leavells who said, "Hey, you know what?
I'm sorry, we can't bring you that off the top because a
supervisor came out and we weren't able to take it." Well,
that's when he'd been lied to, Judge, and that's why he
recorded the meeting when they brought him the $250,000 premium
payment.
         THE COURT: Okay. All right. Okay.
                                               Thanks to both
         I'm going to rule on objections 9 and 7, and I'm not
going to -- I'm not going to say anything other than that this
is really difficult for me.
         Number one, I think I have to apply -- as a matter of
law, I think I have to apply the enhancement because, number
one, the analysis, in my view, has to be con -- consistent, the
legal analysis based on the facts has to be consistent with
what I did in the previous sentencing. And I -- I -- I think
the government established beyond a preponderance of the
evidence based on not just the testimony of -- of Jackson but a
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number of other things that 3 million was the number which was

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reduced to 2.1 and that 900, 916 went -- went missing, and that's the number I used to -- to enhance the sentence by -- by 14 levels.
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Now, if I relied on those -- on those facts and that established in Mr. Hansberry's sentencing the application of the 14 levels, then the only way I can't apply the enhancement in this particular case is to -- to look at different facts.

And I would -- I would, in all honesty, having gone through this whole thing, say to all of you, number one, that tape that Jackson made established to my satisfaction a number of things, including Hansberry's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and -- and -- and his leadership role, but actually his understanding of what had happened with the -- with the -- ultimately the \$2.1 million that were turned in.

Secondly, I looked pretty hard and I couldn't find any hard evidence of the sort that was lodged by the United States against Mr. Hansberry as to Mr. Watson's presence or participation on the scene July 26, 2010. And then this would go for Hansberry's sentence as well or at least guideline range as well. The acquittal on Count 7 as a logical matter that Mr. Fishman argues skillfully would lead to a consideration that if he wasn't convicted of -- of distributing drugs, he might not be -- he might not be responsible for the drug money that was seized on that particular day.

But -- but I think the balance of the evidence shows,

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and as a matter of law under the guidelines and the com --
commentary that goes with them, that if the offense involves
550 to $1.5 million, I have to enhance by 14 levels, and I
think that it does.
         So accordingly, what I am going to do is I'm going to
overrule Objection Number 9 and Objection Number 7 and find
that the 14-level enhancement based on the $900,000 figure
applies. But I intend to entertain from Mr. Fishman an
argument for variance based on those three factors and the
absence of that evidence that I just mentioned because I think
in fairness, while the -- while the enhancement exists, the 14
levels of it may very well overstate what -- what Mr. Watson
should be looking at. So that's the ruling of the Court
with -- with regard to Objection Number 7 and Objection Number
   They are overruled for the reasons that I -- that I just
stated.
         All right. With that, let's go to Number 8 and the
two-level enhancement. Mr. Fishman, this deals with more than
one act of extortion. Go right ahead.
         MR. FISHMAN: I heard the Court's ruling earlier.
think you -- you did not apply that enhancement if I heard it
correctly. And if that's the case, I don't have anything more
        I think it was the same situation.
         THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Buckley?
         MR. BUCKLEY: Judge, and to a certain extent, I made
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my objection during Mr. Hansberry's sentencing.
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would just ask the Court to consider that, particularly with
regard to Mr. Watson, the vast majority of Lamont Calhoun's
testimony dealt with Mr. Watson and their illegal dealings
together and the fact that Mr. Watson -- it wasn't just drug
dealing, Judge.
                It was extortion.
                                    It was drug dealing with a
police officer. It was a police officer under color of
official right did not arrest Lamont Calhoun, a known drug
trafficker, and who -- and -- and did engage in some measure of
drug trafficking with him; had him set up rip-offs, provided
him with drugs to tell and so on.
         So they're -- they're -- they're apples and oranges,
and to say that simply because the jury -- and again, I submit,
with all due respect, this was a compromised verdict -- just
because they found Mr. Watson not guilty of drug trafficking,
they did find him quilty of conspiracy to extort.
         THE COURT:
                     Right.
         MR. BUCKLEY: And Lamont Calhoun's testimony clearly
showed that there was more than one act of extortion
perpetrated in the commission of that conspiracy.
         THE COURT:
                     Mm-hmm.
         MR. FISHMAN: Judge, I -- I guess I need to respond
now because we keep hearing about Lamont Calhoun as if he's
some sainted witness that people believe. They didn't believe
him. Otherwise he's convicted of conspiracy to distribute
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narcotics.

This business about a compromised verdict, I think we're not even allowed to talk about that. But if we were talking about it, the compromise is the other direction. They acquitted on nine out of ten counts, eight out of nine as to Mr. Watson. So I think if you're going to talk about a compromise, all right, we'll nail him on one thing. I mean I just don't see how this is what I would in 43 years look at as a compromised verdict.

But Lamont's testimony was rejected, it wasn't accepted, it was not accepted, because if it was accepted, he'd have been convicted of the drugs and of the conspiracy. And therefore the Court should make the same ruling that you made in Mr. Hansberry's and eliminate these two points.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I believe this is a close call, as I said earlier, but I'm going to sustain Objection Number 8. I'm not going to enhance by two levels. It was one count of conviction. It was a conspiracy to convict.

Mr. Buckley may very well be correct, and, in fact, maybe let's go as far as to say he probably is correct, but I can't say that as a judicial officer. As a matter of fact, that would cause me to substitute what may have been a jury's different version of the facts that supported conviction on Count 1, and we do know that there was one act of extortion

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that would have supported conviction on Count 1. We do not know, I do not know whether or not there was beyond that.
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And so as a conservative legal matter I sustain

Objection Number 8 and I will not level the two-point

enhancement for more than one act of extortion. And whereas

it's a close call, I -- you know, I do feel confident that in

my best judgment, that's -- that's the way we may come down.

Okay. Objection Number 10 deals with the four-level enhancement for being an elected public official or any other public official. This is Mr. Fishman's argument that -- that he was a -- a lowest possible ranking member of the DPD and not a -- and not a public official that would be in a sensitive position to find by 2C1.1(b)(3).

Go ahead, Mr. Fishman.

MR. FISHMAN: The Court just pretty much quoted what I was going to begin with, which is in my Sentencing Memo, that you have to be either an elected public official or any public official in a high-level decision-making or sensitive position. And as the Court said, my first argument is that he's a police officer, the lowest rank in the Detroit Police Department. The Court heard the testimony about chain of command; it was talked about over and over again. It was obvious from the testimony of everybody that the lowest form of police officer is a person like Officer Watson.

Secondly, Application Note 4(A) which I cited to the

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Court — to the Court made an attempt to define that phrase "high-level decision-making or sensitive position," and it said, quote, it's "a position characterized by a direct authority to make decisions for, or on behalf of, a government department, agency or other government entity, or by a substantial influence over the decision-making process."
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I don't quarrel with the fact that the Application Note says a police officer is a public official who holds a sensitive position, but I say in this case, given what you've heard about Officer Watson's position, about the authority of a police officer, was he someone who had the ability to influence the decision-making process? I think he's in an entirely different situation than a sergeant or a lieutenant such as —as Mr. Hansberry. This is a PO who has no authority whatsoever over anybody other than himself, and he certainly had no ability to influence the decision-making process.

So I suggest to the Court that although you could, if you wanted to, twist yourself into a pretzel and say, well, yes, there's this reference in the Application Note and there's a case here, a case there, you heard the case and you know what Officer Watson's position was in the hierarchy, and I don't believe you should apply the enhancement.

I should also add, even in the event that you do, this seems to me to be another place where a variance argument would be appropriate. Even if you were to apply the

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enhancement, doesn't mean you couldn't make a finding as part of a variance argument saying, okay, fine, there's a case, you know, U.S. vs. so and so. The note says a policeman can qualify for this, but let's look at the facts of this case and see how many decisions this guy was influencing.

And that's -- that's my position. Either it shouldn't be there at all or the Court should certainly consider a variance as to that enhancement.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you very much.

Mr. Buckley?

MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
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I don't think the Court has to contort itself into a pretzel to make this finding. The Application Note 4(B) says expressly, and I quote, "Examples of a public official who holds a sensitive position include a juror, a law enforcement officer" and so on. So, Judge, quite clearly it applies.

And the fact remains that although Mr. Watson had the rank of police officer, there was testimony that he had been a veteran of the police department for many years. He had been in narcotics trafficking enforcement longer than Mr. Hansberry, and he was the crew chief, he was second in command. Arthur Leavells testified quite clearly that Mr. Watson was second in authority. And — and that — that authority was evidenced during the so-called power moves meeting at the hotel in August of 2010 where it's very clear that Watson had been talking to

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     Jackson and telling him, "Listen, my man Hansberry can set you
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     free; all you gotta do is place a call if you get popped."
               So, Judge, again, I think that the four-level
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     enhancement for high-level sensitive position is appropriate in
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     this case.
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               THE COURT: Okay. I think Mr. Buckley's citation to
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     the quideline commentary which I referenced earlier is
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     dispositive, and notwithstanding the correct arguments that Mr.
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     Fishman makes about his client, he -- he was a law enforcement
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     officer, he -- he took the oath, and I believe he would have
     the type of position that this type of a -- this type of an --
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     of an enhancement would most certainly apply to. And therefore
     Objection Number 10 is overruled and the four-point enhancement
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     will apply.
              With that, let's go to 11, objection 11, page 9,
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     paragraph 38. We discussed earlier 3B1.1(b), manager or
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     supervisor of criminal activity that involved five or more
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              I didn't believe that the evidence would permit an
     inference of supervision by Mr. Hansberry of five or more, and
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     I cut the -- I cut the enhancement back to two points for being
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     a manager or supervisor or otherwise not laid out in the
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     subsection.
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               The question now then is does Mr. Watson get that or
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     does he get nothing? Mr. Fishman argues that he was not a
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     leader, manager or supervisor within a common meaning of those
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words in -- in any sense.
         Go ahead, Mr. Fishman.
         MR. FISHMAN: The Court's reading from what I said in
the Sentencing Memo, and I think that that's my position today.
This business about the crew chief, you know, they called him a
crew chief at some point in time. I think you heard from I
want to say it was Sergeant Herbert, it was a female officer,
that said the extra duties he had consisted of keeping track of
payments that were made to informants, and she thought he did a
really fine job of keeping track of that.
         I didn't hear any testimony and neither did the Court
I don't think that he was supervising, directing anybody to do
anything. He was convicted of what they say his participation
was, but it was clear as a bell from the testimony that
Sergeant Hansberry was the head of the operation. If there was
a leader, it was him. Mr. Watson was no more leader than
Arthur Leavells, who, of course, has no leadership enhancement,
or anybody else who was working on that crew if they ever would
have brought someone else to court. There was one leader and
you assessed two points for it, which I think you were correct
in that instance, but I don't think there's anything to support
it here.
         THE COURT: Okay. Very good.
         Mr. Buckley, go right ahead.
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Judge, as -- as -- as the Court ruled,

MR. BUCKLEY:

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I -- I think that the -- the -- if the Court's going to find that there were not five supervisees, and, again, we maintain that there were, with all due respect, 3B1.1 sub-section (c) says, "If the defendant was an organizer or leader," we didn't seek that, "or a manager or supervisor any criminal activity other than that described in (a) or (b), increase by 2 levels."
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Again, Judge, as I understood it, the Court's basis for assessing only two levels to Mr. Hansberry was that the Court wasn't satisfied by a preponderance that there were five or more. I think I would ask the Court to make the same finding here then, so that if there weren't five or more, Mr. Watson was still a manager or supervisor. The testimony was clear that Gary Jackson was dealing with him originally. He didn't even meet Hansberry until well after six or weeks or so after the \$3 million was stolen. Jackson was dealing with Watson and Leavells. He didn't meet Hansberry until that meeting, the power moves meeting in the hotel. And, again, during that recording when Hansberry says, "If you get arrested, if you get popped, you call me, I'll come get you, who else can give you that?", Watson says, "I told you that." Jackson says, "He told me that."

There's no question, Judge, that he was a manager or supervisor in -- in regard to criminal activity here, so we'd ask for the two points if the Court is not inclined to give three points.

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              THE COURT:
                           Okav.
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                             Judge, may -- may I respond to that?
              MR. FISHMAN:
              THE COURT:
                          Well, let me say something before I
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     forget.
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              MR. FISHMAN: Okay. Okay.
                          Not to parse words, but, you know, I mean
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              THE COURT:
     these are like -- these are really difficult things. And, you
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     know, that testimony or that taped material, I told you that --
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     I mean that could mean Watson was saying Hansberry would come
               I mean I -- I -- I guess that's an arguable way to
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     interpret those -- that -- that quote. But I -- I understand,
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     obviously I understand Mr. Buckley's argument.
              Go ahead, Mr. Fishman. How would you like to
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     respond?
              MR. FISHMAN: The fact that Mr. Watson had contact
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     with Gary Jackson means absolutely nothing in terms of
     leadership. Every one of these narcotics officers, including
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     Leavells, including ones that nobody accused of having -- doing
     wrongdoing, all of them have contact with people in the street.
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     What does that have to do with leadership? If he, Watson, says
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     to Hansberry or says to Jackson, "See, in told you so," so
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            I mean how does that make him a leader? Jackson was his
     what?
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     contact, whether it's for criminal means or whether it's for
     legal means, whatever. What does that have to do with whether
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     you're in leadership any more than Arthur Leavells having
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contact with Jackson or with Calvin Turner who he grew up with?
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     It's a ridiculous notion, it really is.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Well, if I could respond, Judge,
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     briefly --
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              THE COURT: Go ahead.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: -- and then I'll be done.
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              One thing I forgot to tell the Court is there was
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     also a recording of September 14th, 2014, a recording of a
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     meeting between Mr. Leavells and Mr. Watson.
               THE COURT: Yep, I have the transcript here.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: And during that meeting, and it's --
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     it's recorded, Leavells, who's then cooperating with the FBI,
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     gives Mr. Watson $5,000 in cash, it's counted out, and the
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     testimony was that Mr. Watson believed that was a preexisting
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     drug debt from Gary Jackson.
              MR. FISHMAN: So what?
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              MR. BUCKLEY: I mean that -- that -- so what it again
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     shows, manager or supervisor. And then Mr. Watson gave a
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     thousand back to Leavells and said, "Your cut." He made the
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     decision to give money back. He was a manager and a supervisor
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     of this criminal activity.
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               THE COURT: I have that right here where they're
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     talking about Greedy, Jeedy.
              MR. FISHMAN: Right.
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              THE COURT: And it's Jackson --
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And I'm saying the same thing to the
         MR. FISHMAN:
       So what? What does that have to do with leading
anybody? Let's say he and Leavells are two of the biggest
crooks in the world and they split up crooked money. What does
that have to do with leadership? Nothing.
         MR. BUCKLEY:
                       Because he --
         MR. FISHMAN: Lead -- leadership, Judge --
         THE COURT: All right. All right.
         MR. FISHMAN: Okay. Okay. All right.
         THE COURT: All right. Okay. All right. I -- okay.
You know, Mr. Buckley's position is sound, and -- and yet I'm
not going to apply the enhancement and here's -- here's why.
Because I -- I mean I came to this and I -- I told you all
earlier I didn't believe Watson found himself in the same
position in this conspiracy that Hansberry did, and I think the
application, as a legal matter, that I made with Hansberry was
proper and entirely supportable by the evidence.
         Now, there's a good chance that my memory of the
evidence and Mr. Buckley's comprehensive and encyclopedic
recollection of it no doubt differs, and -- and -- and should,
you know, there be an appeal and I'd be wrong, that -- that's
the way it is.
         But -- but my sense was that Watson was not -- was
reporting to Hansberry and more on the level of -- of Leavells.
And what tipped my decision on this particular enhancement was
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that I went back and looked at the Plea Agreement of Leavells, and I realized that was bargained for and this case was tried and we're talking about two different contexts, but he did not get the enhancement. And from the way I read the transcripts and looked at the overall testimony, Leavells and -- and -- and -- and Watson were on the same level and Leavells was not a leader and therefore neither was Watson.
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And I would decline to exercise the enhancement under 3B1.1, which would knock three points off of Mr. Hampstead's calculation along with the previous two that I didn't enhance on the -- on the more than one act of extortion. So we will be five levels lower at this -- at this point.

All right. Moving to Number 12, this is Mr. Fishman's objection to Offense Level 37. I believe that objection is moot because I agreed with him and I'm going to find a lower range.

Objection Number 13 is a similar objection in which he says that the Offense Level is 16. I will sustain that in part because it's not 37 and overrule the rest of it because it's not going to be 16 either.

Objection 14 says that the guideline range should be 21 to 27 months and not 210 to 262. Again, sustained in part because I believe it's a lower guideline range, but it's not 21 to 27 months.

And then that gets us to the sentencing disparity

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issue which we can address now and probably should because
Mr. -- Mr. Hampstead took the position that there were no
sentencing disparity factors, but we can hear from that in
allocution as well.
         Go ahead, Mr. -- Mr. Fishman.
                      Thank you. Judge, just for my
         MR. FISHMAN:
arithmetic purposes, are we now at 32 and Criminal History I?
         THE COURT: 32-I is where I'm at.
         MR. FISHMAN: Okay.
         THE COURT: And I'll make findings on that, but
that's what I've got at this point.
         MR. FISHMAN: Okay. That's what I wrote down.
         THE COURT: Yeah.
                       The sentencing disparity issue to me is
         MR. FISHMAN:
really, really interesting in this case, particularly given the
government's objection to the Court considering it, and I'm
going to try to deal with all of those things in -- in my
discussion of it. And I did try to respond to the government's
position in my supplemental Sentencing Memo, but I'm going to
try to do it all at once here in this discussion.
         Number one, for purposes of this discussion, Judge,
I'm willing to confine the disparity issue to Arthur Leavells
and Bryan Watson, although I -- for purposes of the discussion,
it doesn't mean I'm abandoning what I have in my Sentencing
       The Court's clear with -- good with that?
Memo.
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THE COURT:
                     Yeah, of course.
         MR. FISHMAN: You know, they're different situations.
Gary Jackson, Fred Tucker and Calvin Turner were not police
officers, they're just street dope dealers. And I can see when
you look at the sentencing disparity section of 3553(a), it
does talk about similarly situated defendants. So clearly, the
most similarly situated defendant is Arthur Leavells.
         I want to address the two things that the government
suggested. First, if I can, the first one being that we can't
really say that there's going to be disparity because Mr.
Leavells hasn't yet been sentenced. I think that we all don't
have to have our heads in the sand. We know what the guideline
range that was agreed to with respect to Mr. Leavells and that
was 46 to 57 months. We know there's going to be a 5K motion
by the government.
         THE COURT: Right.
         MR. FISHMAN: And I think it's safe to assume,
because I've never seen anything otherwise, that the Court is
going to grant it and give something less. It might be two
months less or it might be who knows what, but I think we have
a ballpark.
         THE COURT: Right.
         MR. FISHMAN: Okay. The first argument that they
made, and they cited a case that I did read in the Seventh
Circuit, the government says that if there's one who cooperates
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and one who doesn't, that therefore there's no such thing as sentencing disparity. I'm -- I'm paraphrasing obviously. I don't think the case says that and I don't think that the issue of sentencing disparity can be that readily put aside.
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There's no doubt that someone who cooperates and makes a Plea Agreement first and who cooperates is in a different position, but it doesn't change the fact that in terms of everything else, their background, their participation, they are still similarly situated. I'm not saying to you that the issue of sentencing disparity would mean you have to give Mr. Watson the same sentence that you give Mr. Leavells. Clearly, both the case that Mr. Buckley cited and common sense tells us that that's different.

But we have to recall, the Court's now made -- made rulings that have changed the guideline range. When I wrote my Sentencing Memo, I had the Probation Department's ranges, which were off the charts, 210 to 240, and the government's range, which was over the statutory maximum. So when I wrote that they were asking for Mr. Watson to receive over four times the sentence that Mr. Leavells would get if he were sentenced to his guideline range, that was when I thought that that's where we were at.

Even if the position were now at -- and I'm not certain what 32-I calls for, and if I may ask Mr. Hampstead what --

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121 to 151 is that range.
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              THE COURT:
              MR. FISHMAN: Okay. So at 121 to 151, we're still
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     talking about almost three times, and I'm just going by Mr.
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     Leavells' quidelines, not by what he might wind up with, but a
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     sentence of 121 would be almost three times what Mr. Leavells
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     would get for, as the Court said, not just essentially the same
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     conduct but essentially the same role, and I think that that's
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     something legitimate for the Court to consider. I don't think
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     that the cases that say that it's different when someone
     cooperates means you can't consider the issue of disparity at
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     all.
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              And then the numbers pretty much tell the story that,
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     you know, if -- if I'm -- I -- I quess this is really more of a
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     variance issue, isn't it? It's really -- we're talking about
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     disparity, but it's something I'm going to be arguing to the
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     Court in terms of variance, so I guess I have nothing more to
     say about it now.
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              THE COURT:
                           Okay.
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              MR. FISHMAN: Okay?
                           I -- I think I can save time, and if you
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              THE COURT:
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     want to follow up, Mr. Buckley, you can. I'm going to overrule
     the objection and I'm going to sustain the probation officer
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             I mean the -- the -- the simple fact one has to wrestle
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     with is that let's say my view of the evidence from which I've
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made certain legal conclusions on the quideline range and the

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enhancements have ever -- already been stated. Let's say
that's correct. Again, Mr. Buckley may very well and indeed
probably doesn't think they are, but let's say that it is.
Then I think Leavells and -- and -- and Watson are -- are
similarly situated and -- and, absent any other factors, should
get a similar sentence.
         But the -- the difference is that Watson ultimately
attached himself to the idea that he -- he would go to trial
and not cooperate with the government, and indeed Mr. Leavells
did something quite different and came in and testified, and
both in terms of the original negotiation he made with the
United States as well as the ultimate sentence he gets should
be -- should be credited for that and wouldn't support
disparity as a matter of law. But that -- that's why I would
overrule the objection.
         Anything else you want to say, Mr. Buckley, go right
ahead.
         MR. BUCKLEY: Real -- real briefly, Judge, and I
thank you.
         But there's -- there's just one point I think needs
to be made for the same reasons, Judge, I sought the
manager/supervisor enhancement. And I'm not asking the Court
to accept that; I accept the Court's ruling.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. BUCKLEY: But -- but -- but there was a
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difference in the way they were positioned in the scheme, and
that is, ironically, Arthur Leavells pled guilty to the drug
count or essentially the drug trafficking --
         THE COURT: Right.
         MR. BUCKLEY: -- that Mr. Watson was acquitted of.
         I -- and so the other thing is that he testified
about the secret squirrel meetings between Mr. Hansberry and
Mr. Watson. They were the two leaders, Judge, of that crew.
They were the two leaders of -- of this extortion and activity
and Leavells was kind of on the outside if you recall.
         So I would just say that there's no sentencing
disparity here, and it -- and it isn't right because, quite
frankly, Mr. Leavells has not been sentenced yet. And that's
all I have to say.
         THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good.
is -- is overruled for the reasons just stated, and I believe
that gets us through all of our objections.
         Anything else from you on the objections to the
report or the findings I made at this point, Mr. Fishman?
         MR. FISHMAN: No, sir.
         THE COURT: Mr. Buckley?
         MR. BUCKLEY: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Okay. The Offense Level is 32, the
Criminal History Category is I. The guideline range is 121 to
151 months. The findings of the probation officer are relied
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upon for the Court in arriving at the appropriate sentence.
The entire factual record of the case, including the trial
testimony and exhibits that the Court heard, will inform its
ultimate sentencing decision. And I think we're ready to go
to -- to go forward from -- from there. All right.
         MR. FISHMAN: If I may have Mr. Watson come up. You
want to --
         THE COURT: Yeah, come on up, Mr. Watson. Mr.
Watson's here in court. He's now approached the microphone and
is standing next to Mr. Fishman.
         I don't find any reason for departure. None has been
authorized from the United States and Mr. Fishman's not
specifically seeking a department in his papers. He may and in
all likely -- likelihood would seek a variance from the 121 to
151 sentencing quideline range.
         Again, unless Mr. Buckley corrects me, the issue of
forfeiture has been resolved.
         The issue of restitution will be dealt with in the
judgment and discretion of the Court.
         And I just want to remind myself here, but I believe
the financial circumstances of the defendant based on negative
cash flow and net worth -- oh, I take that back. Mr. Watson
does have the ability to -- to pay a fine. And with that in
mind, the fine range is -- the fine range is -- at -- at 32,
Level I. The maximum fine available to the Court is $250,000.
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The guideline fine range at 32, Level I is 20,000 to 200,000.
Is that right, Mr. Hampstead?
         PRE-TRIAL OFFICER: Your Honor --
         THE COURT: Or is it lower?
         PRE-TRIAL OFFICER: -- I don't have a 2016 manual
with me.
         THE COURT: What section is the fine table listed at,
just as a shortcut?
         PRE-TRIAL OFFICER: It's the very last page in the
book, Your Honor, on the right, and it should be right there.
         THE COURT:
                     Thank you.
         (Brief pause)
         Okay. All right. That's actually going to be 35 to
$350,000. So fine -- fine table at the quideline range of 32,
Level I is 35,000 to 350,000, but we cut it off at 250,000
because that's the statutory maximum. Therefore, the fine
range on Count 1 is 35,000 to $250,000. And Mr. Buckley can --
may or may not argue for a fine during his allocution comments.
         I believe that takes care of all the preliminaries
unless either of the lawyers would like to speak to anything
before we get to the sentencing mitigation factors. No?
         MR. FISHMAN: I -- I think that's everything.
         THE COURT: All right. Okay. Very good. Mr.
Fishman has the right -- I should say Mr. Watson has the right
to make a statement or present any information to mitigate the
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I would indeed recognize Mr. Fishman for any remarks
sentence.
he'd like to make on behalf of his client at this time, bearing
in mind I have read the entire Sentence Memorandum, the
response to the government's Sentence Memorandum, and there
were a number of -- quite a number of compelling letters
written on behalf of the defendant as well. Go right ahead.
         MR. FISHMAN: I can start by assuring the Court that
in no way, shape or form will our allocution take anywhere near
as long as what we heard earlier this morning.
         THE COURT:
                    Okay.
         MR. FISHMAN: And I should tell you at the outset,
Mr. Watson understands that he has the right to speak. He and
I have discussed it in detail. He understands he went to
trial, he knows he didn't testify at trial, and he knows that
there's going to be an appeal of the case. And having
discussed it with him, he's going to tell you when I'm done
that he doesn't wish to address the Court or allocute in any
way.
         THE COURT:
                     Okay.
         MR. FISHMAN: Okay?
         THE COURT:
                     Yep.
         MR. FISHMAN:
                       If I may just go to what I think is the
easier thing first, I'm not sure what the Court was looking at
that gave you the impression that Mr. Watson could afford to
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pay a fine. If there's something that I don't know about, it

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must be because --
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                           I believe Mr. --
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               THE COURT:
               MR. FISHMAN:
                            -- from what I know, Mr. Watson doesn't
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     really have anything.
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               THE COURT: Hold on a minute. Mr. Hampstead says at
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     page 12 that it appears the defendant has the ability to pay a
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     fine in full with a lump sum payment, and that is based on his
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     overview of the -- I would imagine the assets set forth at page
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     13, paragraph 66, and the net worth, which is positive.
                                                               So I
     think, correct me if I'm wrong, that's where the --
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                                   That is where it came from.
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               PRE-TRIAL OFFICER:
               THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
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               MR. FISHMAN: I would -- I would just suggest,
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     knowing him, he's got three boys, 15, 18 and 21 in college,
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     there's a lot of expenses in the house and a wife, I -- I'd be
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     shocked if he could afford to pay a fine, but, you know,
     that -- that's up to the Court.
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               THE COURT:
                           Okay.
               MR. FISHMAN: Although I should say I think if he had
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     the money to pay a fine, he'd tell me that and I'd be telling
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     you go ahead and fine him and use that to mitigate -- no,
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     you -- you know what I'm saying.
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               THE COURT:
                           I know what you're saying.
               MR. FISHMAN: But he doesn't, and I can tell you that
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     and I know him well enough to tell you that.
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THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. FISHMAN: Let -- let me -- let me start with the things that I think merit a variance and -- and run those by the Court first, and then I want to talk about Mr. Watson, not nearly as at length as you heard earlier. But you have a number of letters that tell you a lot about him, and I'll get to that in a minute.

With respect to the variance, I'd like the Court to consider three separate issues for variance. The first one is the one we spent the most time talking about, that being the 14-level enhancement for the money. I don't believe that there -- the Court already said it and I think found it as a fact -- that there was nothing indicating that Mr. Watson participated in the theft if there was one. There's nothing really in the conversations, taped or otherwise, that say that he got any money as a result of this. And I think the Court has the right to consider his role in the offense, which I think you accurately described earlier, in determining that that's overstating his involvement in the case. And I'm not telling you how much you should reduce it, but I believe you should reduce the 14-level enhancement, you should grant some type of a variance as to that for the reasons that we've discussed exhaustively between Mr. Buckley and myself and -and the Court.

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apply to the four-point public official enhancement. I understand the Court's rationale and I understood the probation department's inclusion because Application Note (B) mentions a police officer as someone that's included. But I think this Court has the right to consider what his level was and what kind of influence he had, which was none, on anything that went on, and I think that the Court could grant a variance as to that as well.
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And the other thing with respect to variance, it would be to sentencing disparity. I -- I understand the Court's decision and I think there's -- you know, I read the couple of cases that were talking about that. But I do think that it's something for you to consider in imposing sentence. If you conclude, which it sounds like you have, but if -- if you conclude ultimately that his role was similar to Mr. Leavells, I do believe based on their backgrounds, et cetera that they're similarly situated enough that the Court should consider granting some kind of a variance to keep his sentence more in line with whatever it is that Mr. Leavells is going to receive, which we know pretty much for sure is going to be less than 46 months.

So those are the three sentencing disparity things I hope the Court takes into account when you decide on your sentence.

With respect to Mr. Watson, I'm sure the Court noted

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the kind of letters that you received.
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              THE COURT:
                          Yes.
              MR. FISHMAN: And I want you to know that Mr. Watson
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     and I discussed letters in detail. I've had enough
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     conversations with judges in our district about letters, and I
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     have a decent idea about what are the kinds of things that
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     actually pique the interests of a sentencing judge. I don't
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     think, for instance -- and I quess I'm saying this backwards --
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     I agree with the Court that to receive a letter from someone
     who participates in the justice system somewhere else that
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     questions the jury's verdict or questions the behavior of
     either the -- the prosecutors or the -- the agents, I think
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     that's untoward at best, and you won't find anything like that
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     in any discussion from me.
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              THE COURT: Let me -- let me interrupt --
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              MR. FISHMAN:
                            Sure.
              THE COURT: -- to say that -- that you're right.
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                                                                 And
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     I mean the -- the -- the top of the stack of the
     letters, and I said the word compelling earlier and I meant
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     that, are -- are from family members, including, most
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     particularly, the defendant's son.
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              But -- but go right ahead. I'm sorry I interrupted.
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              MR. FISHMAN: Well, that -- that's -- that -- that's
     precisely what I was going to get to next. I think that -- and
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     I put it in the Sentencing Memo and it actually stemmed from a
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conversation I had with Mr. Watson, and we're not here and he's not going to talk and we're not here to rehash anything of the trial itself or anything that went on other than the discussions we had about guidelines.
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I think that the letters are significant, as I indicated in the Sentencing Memo, when you have a defendant in front of you, particularly where there's been a trial, and the government, of course, and nobody blames them for it, they do their best to make the defendant look as bad as possible because, of course, they're prosecuting him. I think it's important for the Court to get letters from people who know him for years and years and years so you get a full idea of who you're dealing with, and I think that the letters that you've received tell you that.

I think the letter, as I said -- and I didn't say it tongue in cheek, quite frankly. You get a letter from his wife, okay, fine. Maybe my wife would write a decent letter; I'm not sure, but she might. But you get a letter from the ex-wife, and his ex-wife writes what she wrote, and -- and what does she write, what's the most significant things, at least to me? The most significant things to me about Mr. Watson are his relationships with this children. And looking at their ages, and looking at where they are in life, and looking at what their relationship is, and looking at the fact that he spent so much time obviously with the boys coaching and football

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obviously and being around them and being around their friends, I mean those are the kinds of things that lets a judge know that we're not just dealing with some guy who, you know, runs around in the streets and doesn't have anything to do with his kids if he has them, et cetera and so forth. I think that's something that the Court should definitely consider in imposing sentence in this case.

Other letters that you receive, and I encourage this with every client of mine, you receive letters from people who do what I consider to be good works with the defendant, and that in this instance appears to be, and not surprised knowing Mr. Watson and his football background, coaching the youth. And I don't think I have to make a speech to anybody as to how important that is in this day and age, right? You have to have some adults, hopefully they've got a little ability too so they can teach them to play, but basically to coach the youth because this Court knows, you don't see it as much here as we do in Recorder's Court, but the youth are parading into courtrooms all around the country most of the time because they don't have any direction, they don't have any supervision, and they don't have anything else to do other than get in trouble. So whatever things there are, and I said in my Sentencing Memo Mr. Watson's an imperfect man, but he deserves credit in my view for the amount of time that he has put in not just with his own sons but with other people's sons.

So I do think that there are plenty of things that justify a variance in this case. I — I heard the Court in — in — in the prior sentencing come to the conclusion that there weren't anything, there was no individual or no combination of things that justified a variance. But I think between the three issues that I raised, particularly the first two where you have that 14-point — 14-level enhancement and then the extra four-level enhancement, I think that the Court can grant a variance to Mr. Watson.

He knows he's going to jail, he's known it from the minute of conviction. And I -- I -- I'm not making a -- a voluntary surrender argument now; I'll save it in -- in the likelihood. But he -- he's known all along, okay, and he's had to do things that are as uncomfortable as anything anybody can ever do, number one of which is talk to your children. And you could see from the letters that the kids, it -- it's going to be tough, it's going to really be tough, but I can tell you this. The way in which he's handled it, it won't be quite as tough.

THE COURT: Very good. Okay. All right. Thank you, Mr. Fishman. Those remarks are most appreciated and very well done, as always, and helpful in arriving at a proper sentence in the case.

Mr. Watson, as your lawyer just said, you have the right to make remarks on your own behalf and say personally

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anything you'd like to make to the Court -- say anything you'd
like to say to the Court on your own behalf at this time.
         DEFENDANT WATSON: No, Your Honor.
         THE COURT: Okay. All right. The defendant has
foregone his right to make any further remarks, and I'll rely
on what Mr. Fishman said on his behalf.
         Mr. Buckley, on behalf of the United States, of
course, you have the right to make any further remarks as to
the appropriate sentence, and I'd be very glad to hear what you
have to say now. Go right ahead.
         MR. BUCKLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please
the Court, thank you for letting me be heard.
         I think first, Judge, I'd like to address Mr.
Fishman's comments insofar as they relate to the requested
variance. You know, he talks about the 14-level enhancement,
and, Judge, I think it's important to remember that Mr. Watson
was convicted of conspiracy.
         I think it's also important to recall the testimony
that it was Mr. Watson and not Hansberry who first told Mr.
Jackson he'd get $300,000 off the top of that $3 million
seizure in July of 2010.
         Mr. Watson was working very closely with Mr.
Hansberry. He was his guy in the crew. Now, Mr. Fishman
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doesn't want to put any weight on the fact that Mr. Watson was

the crew chief, but Mr. Watson was by far more experienced than

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Mr. Hansberry, and notwithstanding Mr. Hansberry's claims, I
think Mr. Watson was a lot more street smart than Mr.
Hansberry, and I think Mr. Hansberry relied on Mr. Watson as
his right-hand man. And I think that the 14-level enhancement
is just as appropriate for Mr. Watson as it was for Mr.
Hansberry.
         The second stated basis was the -- for a variance was
Mr. Fishman addressed the four-level enhancement for a public
official using a sensitive position. There's no question,
Judge, that -- that Mr. Watson was in a sensitive position.
He, as was said by Mr. Fishman earlier, was responsible in
paying confidential informants. Mr. Fishman cited the
testimony of Officer Herbert, the financial officer.
                                                      In this
instance, the four-level enhancement is appropriate.
         Again, the disparity has already been discussed.
Judge, Mr. Watson's in a different situation than Mr. Leavells.
He was far closer, he being Mr. Watson, to Mr. Hansberry.
                                                           He
was his right-hand man. There was testimony by Officer -- or
then-Officer Leavells that he was kept out of those
conversations between Mr. Watson and Mr. Hansberry. There's no
question that Mr. Watson was far more culpable in this
conspiracy than Mr. Leavells.
         Judge, with regard to the letters, obviously,
obviously Mr. Watson's family and friends care very deeply
about him. And, you know, sentencings bring joy for nobody.
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Sentencings I imagine are the most difficult task that a district judge has to oversee. But the fact remains that the family members I think obviously are biased. They love their dad, they love their husband, their ex-husband or what have you.
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The government unfortunately is not in a position to come forward with letters from the true victims in this case, because Mr. Watson is not the victim here. Mr. Watson is convicted of the most serious offense in the indictment. He's convicted of extorting money from drug dealers and drugs from drug dealers and conspiring to do that.

I wish, Judge, that I could come to the Court with letters from the thousands and thousands and thousands of people in this city that have been victimized by cocaine trafficking and heroin trafficking. If the Court had the opportunity, we could all get on a bus right now and just drive out to the neighborhoods and find city blocks leveled except for burned-out buildings or occasionally the one well-kept house on a block with waist-high grass. That is the direct results, Your Honor, of drug trafficking. And that drug trafficking related in some people leaving the city, a lower tax base. There have been numerous, numerous homicides, there's been assaults, robberies, carjackings, all related to drug trafficking.

And -- and Mr. Watson really was in the best position

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to see all that. He was a narcotics officers. He made a decision to go in a different direction and engage in criminal activity, and -- and just as Mr. Hansberry, he shamed his badge, he made it a badge of shame.
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Now, I'm not going to restate the -- the way in which the conspiracy was effectuated. The Court was here, the Court heard the testimony. But -- but this case really is also about greed and betrayal, betrayal of oath, betrayal of office, betrayal of the citizens of the City of Detroit, betrayal of the entire justice system which was made a mockery of with false search warrants, forged judges' signatures and so on, putting sham kilos, dummy keys on evidence.

Again, Judge, Mr. Watson is not a victim here and I think he should be held accountable. And so for the reasons stated in Section 3553 of Title 18, including promoting respect for the law, the seriousness of the offense and the need to deter others, we're asking for a sentence of 151 months because it's our position, Judge, that really Mr. Watson was just as culpable as Mr. Hansberry; they were partners in this conspiracy.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good. I appreciate that and that's a well-informed recommendation and well laid out and exceedingly helpful to the Court as well.

And as always, I have to thank the lawyers for skillful, if not expert, representation of their clients,

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which, frankly, I -- I appreciate what Mr. Buckley said.
lawyering in difficult cases like this make sentencing in these
types of cases extremely difficult, but it's an obligation that
I took on and it's one that I have to dispose of and I'm going
to do that now. In fact, I'm going to state the sentence and
then give the lawyers for both sides an opportunity to make
legal objections before any sentence is finally imposed.
         Okay. When -- when I came to court -- and obviously
this case has been on my mind for quite some time, but when I
came to court today, I didn't know what the numbers were going
to ultimately be because I wanted to keep a mind open so that I
could make proper judgments and hear from the lawyers. But I
will tell you the guidelines are -- are advisory and they
suggest what should be a proper sentence. And in my view,
numbers like, you know, 20 years, 13 years, 10 years for -- for
crimes of this nature are -- are enormous, and I can't
very well, you know, shirk or shrink with repulsion from those
numbers because I -- I don't like them. Another part of my
judicial obligation is to stand up for or at least adhere to
what the people of the United States on behalf of whom their
representatives have -- have suggested these quidelines did.
         I -- I -- I wasn't inclined to sentence anybody to --
to 20 years when I worked into -- walked into the courtroom,
and it was difficult to give Mr. Hansberry 12 years and
11 months. But my decision with regard -- or at least my
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of time.

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judgment with regard to -- to Mr. Watson is that -- is that
his -- his crimes, while no less -- or his crime I should say,
while -- while no less serious, deserve a lesser punishment,
and I would say that for a couple of reasons.
         Reason number one, I do believe that in -- in the
hierarchy of what was going on in the proofs that were
submitted and lodged by the United States, that Mr. -- that Mr.
Watson was at a lower level, less charismatic, perhaps, in
fact, probably less involved than Mr. Hansberry.
         That's supported by factor number two which is that
the compelling testimony from Agent Nalu in the tax and
financial portion of the case indicated that the amounts that
Mr. -- that Mr. Watson actually took from the criminal activity
were less.
         And then finally, and I touched on this earlier, I --
I simply believe that the -- that the proof that the government
lodged against Mr. Hansberry was stronger and showed more --
more involvement than -- than -- than -- than Officer Watson.
         Now, my sense of where Mr. Leavells is going to lie
seems to be five years and probably a lot less. Mr. Fishman is
sanguine about the fact that the -- that the cooperation is
going to get him time off of that. I'm fine with that.
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Whether -- whether we're less than five years, at five years,

at 13 years or somewhere in between, that's an enormous amount

It has taken a law enforcement officer, who the jury found has violated his oath to protect the community and used for his personal gain, out of the -- out of the service of the department.

A sentence within the guideline range of 121 to 151 months would address the deterrent issues, deterrence issues that I mentioned earlier, which are to say to other law enforcement agencies and agents and -- and -- and officers across the country not to engage in this type of conduct, and it would certainly punish the specific wrong that was done to the community and the -- and the folks who suffered abusive conduct in this case as well.

So I think 121 to 151 months would be supportable. I am going to downward de -- or vary by two levels, and I'm going to go within a range of 97 to 121 months. And the reason for the variance in no way, in no way is to undercut the validity and the strength of the evidence lodged by the government against Mr. Watson because I do believe that the evidence on Count 1 proved beyond a reasonable doubt guilt on that count, but -- but I do believe that the 14-level enhancement overstates the involvement that Mr. Watson had, especially in light of the fact that I can't remember any specific evidence that rivals what Mr. Hansberry was involved in at that scene.

I do credit Mr. Buckley's argument that -- that Mr. Watson worked closely with and -- and certainly had a

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responsible position underneath Detective Hansberry, but I do
believe as a matter of law and in my judgment a variance based
on lesser involvement and the overstatement of the 14-level
enhancement given should be awarded. And so I will depart
downward or, excuse me, vary downward to a level of 30,
Criminal History Category I; that's 97 to 121 months.
         Accordingly, pursuant to the Sentence Reform Act of
1984, the Court, having considered the sentence guidelines and
factors contained in 18 USC, Section 3553(a), will hereby
commit the defendant Bryan Watson to the custody of the U.S.
Bureau of Prisons for a term of 108 months.
         Upon release from imprisonment, the defendant shall
be placed on a supervised release term of two years.
         It's further ordered that the defendant shall pay a
special assessment of a hundred dollars. That will be due
immediately.
         The Court will impose a fine of $2,000. That will be
due immediately. Interest shall not occur -- accrue on that
fine.
         While in custody, the defendant shall participate in
the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, IFRP. The Court
is aware of the requirements of the IFRP and approves the
payment schedules of the program and hereby orders the
defendant's compliance.
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I would like to say a word about the -- about the

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fine.
       I looked closely at the financials. A minimum fine of
$2 -- $20,000 or I should say $35,000 would lie. I think
probation believes that that could be paid. I -- I -- I --
I generally in a case like this, if a fine can be paid and is
authorized by statute and if there is a financial incentive for
a fine, will impose one, and that's my justification for
imposing a very, very minimal fine of $2,000 in this case.
I think he can pay that and I think it's appropriate given the
consideration that was given both in the variance and -- and in
the overall nature of what the penalty for the crime should be.
         With that in mind, the mandatory drug testing
condition will be suspended based on my determination that the
defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.
         While on supervision, the defendant, Mr. Watson,
shall abide by the standard conditions adopted by the U.S.
District Court for this district and he shall comply with the
following special conditions:
         Mainly due to the imposition of a fine, number one,
he has to make monthly installment payments on any remaining
balance of the fine at a rate and schedule recommended by the
Probation Department and approved by the Court.
         Number two, he shall not incur any new credit charges
or open additional lines of credit without the approval of the
probation officer.
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And number three, he shall provide the probation

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officer access to any requested financial information.
         That will be the sentence of the Court, and I would
ask Mr. Buckley if he has any objections aside from those that
have already been argued before it's imposed.
                      Judge, just again to preserve the
         MR. BUCKLEY:
objections previously made, that's all.
         THE COURT: Okay. Those are preserved.
         And Mr. Fishman, to you?
         MR. FISHMAN: I -- I believe they're already
preserved so I have nothing further.
         THE COURT: All right. Very good. Then the sentence
that I stated earlier will be imposed based on the reasons that
I gave.
         Mr. Watson, you have the right to appeal your
sentence. You also have the right to appeal your conviction.
Given that you were convicted after a lengthy jury trial, any
Notice of Appeal must be filed within 14 days of the entry of
judgment in this case or within 14 days of the filing of a
Notice of Appeal by the United States. If requested, our clerk
will prepare and file a Notice of Appeal on your behalf.
         And if you can't afford to pay the costs of an appeal
or for appellate counsel, you have the right to apply for leave
to appeal in forma pauperis. That means you can apply to have
the Court waive the filing fee when you have your appeal
docketed. On appeal you may also apply to the Sixth Circuit
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     for court-appointed counsel.
              Again, Mr. Buckley suggests that Mr. Watson should be
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     remanded to the custody of the marshal. My -- my sense is that
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     we can accomplish what we need to accomplish without immediate
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     remand. But Mr. Buckley, I know you spoke earlier about Mr.
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     Hansberry, and I'll give you the opportunity now if you'd like
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     to speak further on this issue.
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              MR. BUCKLEY: Your Honor, my position remains
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     unchanged, but I don't know that anything that I have to say
     would change the Court's mind if the Court's inclined to
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     release Mr. Watson. My -- my reasons for seeking remand are
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     essentially the same.
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much for those
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     remarks.
              And would you like to make any response, Mr. Fishman?
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              MR. FISHMAN: No, sir.
              THE COURT: Okay. I will order -- I -- I should
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     say for the record that I -- I do find the community ties
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     compelling. He was here every day for -- for his trial.
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     there's a change in circumstances, but based on a brief
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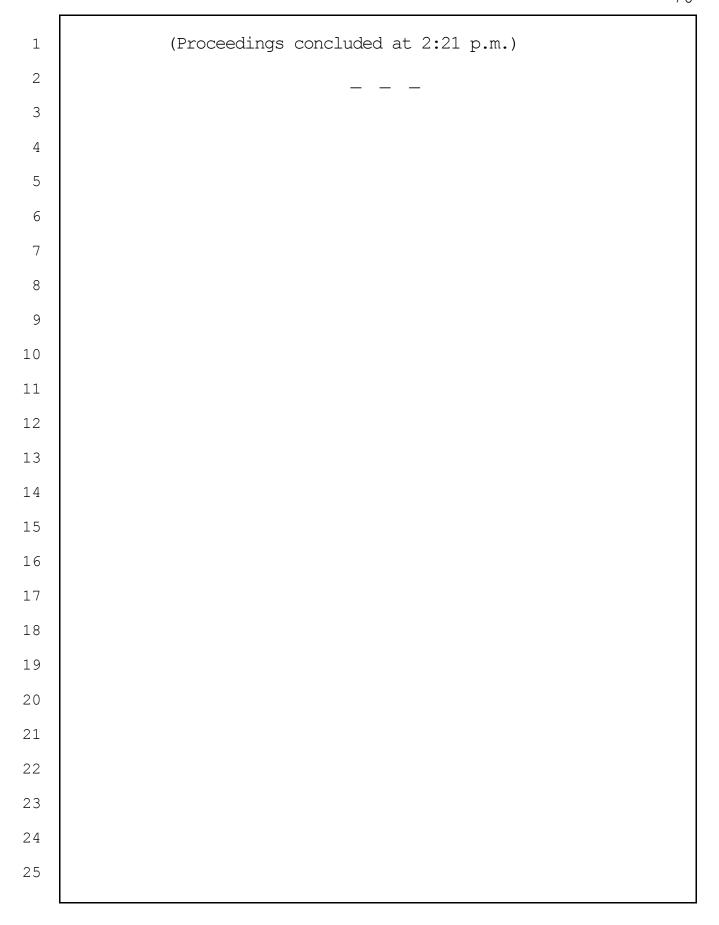
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to apply, and failure to report for your sentence would be a criminal offense under 18 USC, Section 3146. So be careful and pay attention to the information you receive in the mail from the Bureau of Prisons.
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Now, both lawyers have copies of the Pre-Sentence Report, as do their clients. Amended copies reflecting corrections and resolutions of the disputed issues that we argued about today and which were decided will be prepared, and then a complete corrected copy sent to the Bureau of Prisons and the Sentencing Commission. Any other copies are to be keep — be kept confidential according to the practice of the district. And — and if — if counsel on appeal who is permitted access to the report wants to look at it, that's fine, but the sentencing recommendations will not be disclosed or accessed to the recommendation of sentence, as is the longstanding policy of our court.

And, you know, I just -- I just wish you well in the future, Mr. Watson. I do find it very regrettable that we're here under these circumstances. The family letters were -- were compelling. Your presence at trial every day showed me that you took this seriously. You had a -- a good past, and I'm hopeful the future can be much better for you after you get through this difficult period.

And I thank the lawyers again for their service and work.

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And with that, we'll be in recess now, okay?
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              MR. FISHMAN: Judge, I -- I should just say --
              THE COURT: Yeah.
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              MR. FISHMAN: -- we -- we are not requesting a
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     specific designation because, Mr. Watson being a former police
     officer, we leave that to the Bureau of Prisons to pick the
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     right spot.
              THE COURT: Yeah. And -- and my hope obviously is
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     that they -- they in their expertise do something that will
     assure his safety and long-term growth, but if there are any
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     issues and you need to file a motion, we'll always be open to
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     that.
              MR. FISHMAN: Yeah. The only thing that -- and we've
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     discussed this in detail. He's not concerned about safety so
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     much.
              THE COURT: All right.
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              MR. FISHMAN: But if they happen to send him to -- I
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     almost used a Yiddish word -- to Oregon --
              THE COURT: Yeah.
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              MR. FISHMAN: -- where it will be too difficult for
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     his family, then I would probably try to do something about it.
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Sounds good.
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              MR. FISHMAN: Okay. Thank you.
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you all.
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              THE CASE MANAGER: All rise. Court is adjourned.
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## 1 CERTIFICATION I, Linda M. Cavanagh, Official Court Reporter of the 2 United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, 3 appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States 4 Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages 1 5 through 70 comprise a full, true and correct transcript of the 6 7 excerpt of proceedings held in the matter of United States of 8 America vs. Bryan Watson, Case No. 15-20217, on Wednesday, 9 February 22, 2017. 10 11 s/Linda M. Cavanagh 12 Linda M. Cavanagh, CSR-131, RPR, RMR, CRR Federal Official Court Reporter 13 United States District Court 14 Eastern District of Michigan 15 16 Date: February 27, 2017 17 Detroit, Michigan 18 19 20 21 22 23 24